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FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY™

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# Arizona

This outline describes major sources of information about families from Arizona. As you read this outline, study the *United States Research Outline* (30972), which will help you understand terminology and the contents and uses of genealogical records.

## RECORDS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY™

The Family History Library has some of the records listed in this outline. The major holdings include Spanish, territorial, federal, and Indian census records. The library also has helpful genealogical collections including cemetery records. The library has few records from the county courthouses.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, and microfiche numbers. These are preceded by *FHL*, the abbreviation for *Family History Library*. These numbers may be used to locate materials in the library and to order microfilm and microfiche at Family History Centers™.

## FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG™

The library's records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog™, found at the library and at each Family History Center™. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the catalog for:

- The *place* where your ancestor lived, such as:

**UNITED STATES** - CENSUS  
**ARIZONA** - MILITARY RECORDS  
**ARIZONA, MARICOPA** - VITAL RECORDS  
**ARIZONA, MARICOPA, PHOENIX** - DIRECTORIES

- The *record type* you want, such as:

**UNITED STATES** - **CENSUS RECORDS**  
**ARIZONA** - **MILITARY RECORDS**  
**ARIZONA, MARICOPA** - **VITAL RECORDS**  
**ARIZONA, MARICOPA, PHOENIX** - **DIRECTORIES**

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the catalog.

## ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The following archives, libraries, and societies have collections or services to help genealogical researchers:

- Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records  
 State Capitol Building Room 200  
 1700 West Washington  
 Phoenix, AZ 85007  
 Telephone: 602-542-4035  
 Fax: 602-542-4972
- National Archives—Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)  
 P.O. Box 6719  
 24000 Avila Road  
 Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6719  
 Telephone: 714-360-2641  
 Fax: 714-360-2644
- Arizona State Genealogical Society  
 Box 42075  
 Tucson, AZ 85733-2075  
 Telephone: 520-296-1498  
 Fax: 520-885-7714
- Arizona Historical Society  
 949 East Second Street  
 Tucson, AZ 85719  
 Telephone: 520-628-5774  
 Fax: 520-628-5695
- Arizona Historical Foundation  
 Hayden Memorial Library  
 Arizona State University  
 Tempe, AZ 85287  
 Telephone: 602-965-3283  
 Fax: 602-966-8331
- Special Collections  
 University of Arizona Library  
 1510 University  
 Tucson, AZ 85721  
 Telephone: 520-621-2101  
 Fax: 520-621-9733

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To learn more about the history and record-keeping systems of Arizona counties, use the inventories of the Maricopa, Pima, and Santa Cruz county archives published by the Historical Records Survey around

1940. These inventories are available at the Family History Library.

### Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards

Computers with modems can be useful tools for obtaining information from selected archives and libraries. In a way, computer networks themselves serve as a library. The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

- Locate other researchers
- Post queries
- Send and receive E-mail
- Search large databases
- Search computer libraries
- Join in computer chat and lecture sessions

You can find computerized research tips and information about ancestors from Arizona in a variety of sources at local, state, national, and international levels. The list of sources is growing rapidly. Most of the information is available at no cost.

Addresses on the Internet change frequently. As of April 1997, the following sites are important gateways linking you to many more network and bulletin board sites:

- USGenWeb  
<http://www.usgenweb.com/>  
A cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, state, and country.
- Roots-L  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/usa/>  
A useful list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly-updated research coordination list.

For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the *United States Research Outline* (30972), 2nd ed., "Archives and Libraries" section.

### FamilySearch®

The Family History Library and some Family History Centers have computers with FamilySearch®. FamilySearch is a collection of computer files containing several million names. FamilySearch is a good place to begin your research. Some of the records come from compiled sources; some have been automated from original sources.

Computers with FamilySearch do *not* have access to computer on-line services, networks, or bulletin

boards. However, those services are available at many public libraries, college libraries, and private locations.

### BIBLE RECORDS

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The Daughters of the American Revolution collection contains some Bible records from Arizona. This collection is described in the "Genealogy" section of this outline.

### BIOGRAPHY

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A vast alphabetical collection of biographical information concerning the early settlers of Arizona is Carl Hayden, *Carl Hayden Biographical Files, ca. 1825-1927* (Tempe, Ariz.: Arizona State University, 19-?; FHL films 1000464-78). This is at the Hayden Library of Arizona State University at Tempe and at the Family History Library.

Two representative biographical encyclopedias for Arizona are:

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Arizona.*

Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1901. (FHL film 934828.) Has a separately published index (FHL film 1321068 item 11).

Conners, Jo. *Who's Who in Arizona*. Tucson, Ariz.: S.n., 1913. (FHL book 979.1 D3c; film 934828 item 2.)

A biographical index to several statewide and regional histories of Arizona is Marvin E. Wiggins, *Mormons and Their Neighbors: An Index of Over 75,000 Biographical Sketches from 1820 to the Present*, 2 vols. (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, 1984; FHL book 978 D32w).

### CEMETERIES

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The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) collection contains tombstone inscriptions from Arizona cemeteries. This collection is described in the "Genealogy" section of this outline. An important compilation of inscriptions from small cemeteries throughout the state is *Arizona Death Records: An Index Compiled from Mortuary, Cemetery, and Church Records*. 3 vols. (Tucson, Ariz.: Arizona State Genealogical Society, 1976-82; FHL book 979.1 V3a; fiche 6019995-97).

### CENSUS

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Many census records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *United States Research Outline*



provides more detailed information on federal census records.

Territorial censuses are available at the Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records for 1864, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1872, and 1882 although they are not all complete. The Family History Library has indexes for 1864, 1866, 1867, and 1869.

The Family History Library has the U.S. federal censuses of Arizona from 1870 to 1910. Arizona was included in the New Mexico census for 1860. The 1860 residents' names are published along with those listed in the 1864 and 1870 census enumerations (FHL book 979.1 X2pa; film 934829). The 1890 census was destroyed.

Statewide indexes are available in book format for the 1870 and 1880 censuses. The Family History Library and Southern Arizona Genealogical Society have a card index for the 1880 census (FHL films 1323378-81). Soundex (phonetic) indexes on microfilm are available for part of the 1880 census and all of the 1900 and 1920 censuses. For the 1910 census, the Family History Library has a street index for Phoenix (FHL fiche 6331481).

Mortality schedules exist for 1870 and 1880. The schedules and related indexes are in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C. They are also on FHL film 422410. The Family History Library has indexes in book form for the 1870 and 1880 schedules (FHL books 979.1 X2a 1870, 979.1 X2a 1880).

## CHURCH RECORDS

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Before 1900 the largest religious groups in Arizona were the Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saint (Mormon), and Presbyterian Churches. An inventory that can help you find church records is *Directory of Churches and Religious Organizations in Arizona* (Phoenix: Division of Professional and Service Projects, WPA, 1940; FHL book 979.1 K22a; film 908038; fiche 6051298).

The Family History Library has an extensive collection of LDS church records. The library has histories of local LDS congregations and an overview of Mormon colonization in James H. McClintock, *Mormon Settlement in Arizona: A Record of Peaceful Conquest of the Desert* (Phoenix: Manufacturing Stationers, 1921; FHL book 979.1 K2m; film 1033844 item 10). The library also has histories of some of the Catholic missions of Arizona.

Many denominations have collected their records into central repositories. You can write to the following addresses to learn where their records are located:

### Presbyterian

Presbyterian Historical Society  
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.  
425 Lombard St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19147  
Telephone: 215-627-1852  
Fax: 215-627-0509

### Roman Catholic

Diocese of Tucson  
192 South Stone Ave.  
P.O. Box 31  
Tucson, AZ 85702  
Telephone: 520-792-3410  
Fax: 520-792-0291

Diocese of Phoenix  
400 East Monroe  
Phoenix, AZ 85004  
Telephone: 602-257-0030  
Fax: 602-258-3425

The Arizona Historical Society houses early Spanish Catholic Church records in collections such as "Archivo General de la Nacion" and "Archivo Colegial Franscano of Queretaro, Mexico."

## COURT RECORDS

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Major Arizona courts that kept records of genealogical value were established as follows:

1852-1863 *New Mexico county, district, probate, and supreme courts* were the functioning courts for the Arizona area.

1864-1912 *District courts* had countywide jurisdiction over records of chancery, criminal cases, and divorces. Naturalizations were handled until 1906 when the U.S. district court was given exclusive jurisdiction.

1912-pres. *Superior courts* superseded the district and probate courts. Their jurisdiction is countywide and includes major civil cases, cases of law or equity involving property, criminal, probate, divorce, juvenile, naturalizations, and appellate functions for cases appealed from justice of the peace courts.

*Police or magistrate's courts* have citywide concurrent jurisdiction with the justice courts over cases involving the violation of state laws committed within city limits. *Justice courts* have districtwide jurisdiction over misdemeanors and minor criminal cases.

*Supreme court* serves as the statewide appellate court, with jurisdiction over cases involving more than one county.

Arizona court records are available at the various county courthouses. The Family History Library has not acquired copies of the court records.

## DIRECTORIES

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Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities of Arizona. For example, the Family History Library has:

- Phoenix  
1903, 1912, 1913, 1915-1921,  
1923, 1925, 1928,  
1929-32, 1935 . . . . FHL films 1843284-89  
1964, 1969, etc. . . . FHL book 979.173/P1 E4p
- Tucson  
1881 . . . . . FHL film 1299604  
1965, 1969, 1976 . . FHL book 979.177 E4p  
1902, 1912-1914, 1917-1924,  
1926-1935 . . . . . FHL films 1843290-93

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

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The earliest non-Indian settlers of Arizona generally came into the Gila Valley from Sonora and Sinaloa states of Mexico. During the 1840s and 1850s, prospectors from eastern United States and from Texas passed through the valley on their way to the gold fields of California. Some returned to settle. When military personnel left at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, the territory was almost abandoned to the Indians. The Apaches remained a serious threat until 1886.

Fort Defiance, established in 1852, was the only significant white outpost north of the Gila Valley until 1863, when politicians from northern states established Prescott as the first territorial capital. Phoenix, founded by an Englishman in 1867, became the territorial capital in 1889.

Mormon settlers from Utah established communities, such as Snowflake, on the Little Colorado River of northern Arizona in the 1870s and 1880s. Mormons and others also founded new towns and cities in the Gila and Salt River valleys in the southern part of the state. Mesa was one of these southern Arizona Mormon towns.

Most cities and towns of Arizona had been founded by 1900, but some mining communities experienced new growth in the 1920s when an ethnically varied population entered the state, including Italians, Mexicans, Cornishmen, and Slavs. Today, most Arizonans identify themselves as Anglo, Mexican, Indian, Black, or Chinese. Many prominent families of southern Arizona are Mexican, and intermarriage across the border is common. A few records of

ethnic groups such as Slavs and Spanish are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under ARIZONA - MINORITIES.

There was no port of entry common to settlers of Arizona. Some came through Gulf Coast ports, others through Pacific ports, still others through East Coast ports and then overland to Arizona. For detailed information on passenger lists, see the *United States Research Outline*.

## GAZETTEERS

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Several helpful gazetteers of Arizona have been published. Two of the most useful are:

*Will C. Barnes' Arizona Place Names*. Revised and enlarged by Byrd H. Granger. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982. (FHL book 979.1 E2b.)

Walker, Henry P. and Don Bufkin. *Historical Atlas of Arizona*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979. (FHL book 979.1 E7w.)

Sherman, James E., and Barbara H. Sherman. *Ghost Towns of Arizona*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969. (FHL book 979.1 H2sj.)

## GENEALOGY

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Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. These must usually be searched in person. Some important collections are:

*Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Collection*. This collection consists of transcripts of a few Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriages, deaths, obituaries, and wills. It was microfilmed in 1971 at the DAR Library, Washington, D.C., and is on FHL film 844408.

*Computer Pedigree Index*. The Arizona State Genealogical Society is gathering and indexing pedigree charts on computer. Its original emphasis was families from the Tucson area, but anyone is welcome to participate.

*Family Group Records: Collected and Compiled by the Former Spanish-American Mission*. This is a collection of family group sheets showing the ancestry of members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the Southwest. It is on FHL Latin America films 940001-6.

## HISTORY

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The following important events in the history of Arizona affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.



- 1776 The Spanish established a garrison at Tucson.
- 1821 Arizona became a part of Mexico. Apache troubles eliminated white settlements except in Tucson.
- 1846 The Mormon Battalion built Cooke's Wagon Road, south of the Gila River. The road became a favorite route into Arizona and California for early prospectors and pioneers.
- 1848- Mexico ceded the portion of Arizona north of  
1853 the Gila River to the United States. This became part of New Mexico Territory in 1850. In 1853, the Gadsden Purchase added the area south of the Gila.
- 1863- Arizona was organized as a separate territory.  
1866 The first four counties were organized in 1864. In 1866, the northwestern part of Arizona Territory was transferred to the new state of Nevada.
- 1870- The non-Indian population of Arizona  
1910 increased from fewer than 10,000 to over 200,000 as settlers moved in from many states and countries.
- 1912 Arizona became a state.

Sources for studying the history of Arizona include:

Farish, Thomas Edwin. *History of Arizona*. 8 vols., San Francisco: Filmer Bros. Electrotpe Co., 19--? Reprint of Phoenix: N.p., 1915-18. (FHL book 979.1 H2f; v. 1-4 on film 934825 items 1-4.)

Wyllys, Rufus Kay. *Arizona: The History of a Frontier State*. Phoenix: Hobson and Herr, 1950. (FHL book 979.1 H2w.)

A bibliography that includes some local histories is Donald M. Powell, *Arizona Gathering II, 1950-1969: An Annotated Bibliography* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1973; FHL book 979.1 A3pa).

## LAND AND PROPERTY

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The first land grants in Arizona were given by Spain and Mexico. Some of the early records were kept by the Secretary's Office of New Mexico. A helpful published source of information about these grants is John R. and Christine Van Ness, *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in New Mexico and Colorado* (Manhattan, Kans.: AG Press, 1980; FHL book 978 R2s).

When the United States acquired the area in 1848, it agreed to recognize prior claims. The claims were processed by the U.S. Surveyor General from 1855 to 1890, and by the U.S. Court of Private Land Claims from 1891 to 1903. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of the following records which are located at the Bureau of Land

Management, New Mexico State Office, Federal Building, 1474 Rodeo Rd, P.O. Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115, Telephone: 505-438-7450, Fax: 505-438-7452. Most of the documents are indexed and written in either English or Spanish.

- Miscellaneous records for 1695-1842. (FHL films 1016947-48; use *Vigil's Index, 1681-1846*, on film 1106949.)
- Land titles kept by the Secretary of the Territory for the years 1847-1852. (FHL film 1016950; use *Vigil's Index, 1681-1846*, on film 1106949.)
- U.S. Surveyor General's records for 1855-1890. (FHL films 1016950-74 items 2-4; the index is on film 1016950 items 2-4.)
- U.S. Court of Private Land Claims 1891-1903. (FHL films 1016975-96; the docket listing the cases is on film 1016975.)

Unclaimed land became public domain and was surveyed and sold to private owners through land offices. The first General Land Office was established in 1870 at Prescott. Other offices were at Florence, Tucson, and Phoenix. Most of these records, along with mining, timber, and homestead entries, are at the National Archives—Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel). A few are at the National Archives—Rocky Mountain Region (Denver) (Building 48, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225). Land entry cases and indexes to pre-1908 patents are located at the National Archives. Patents and tract books are at the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, Public Records/AZ 952, 222 North Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203, Telephone: 602-417-9528, Fax: 602-417-9556.

Subsequent transfers of land between private owners were recorded in each county. The Family History Library has not microfilmed the county deeds and other property records. You may obtain copies by writing to the county recorder at the county courthouse.

## MAPS

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The Family History Library has some single maps of Arizona, and an atlas (FHL film 002083) covering the years 1790-1917. Another helpful atlas is Henry P. Walker and Don Bufkin, *Historical Atlas of Arizona* (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979; FHL book Q 979.1 E7w).

The University of Arizona in Tucson, has an extensive collection of maps, atlases, and aerial photographs covering Arizona, southwestern United States, and Mexico. Arizona State University in Tempe also has a sizable collection of maps.

## MILITARY RECORDS

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The *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) provides more information on federal military records and search strategies.

Many military records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *United States Research Outline* provides more information on federal records. For Arizona the following sources are also very helpful:

### Civil War (1861-1865)

Arizona soldiers served in both the Union and Confederate armies. The compiled military service records (FHL film 536241) and indexes (FHL film 821837) for the Confederacy are available at the Family History Library and the National Archives. You may also find the soldiers listed in the New Mexico Territory Civil War Records (FHL films 471538-83) and index (FHL films 821883-6).

The compiled service records and pensions of Union soldiers have not been microfilmed. They are only available at the National Archives. An index to the pensioners is on film at the Family History Library. (beginning with FHL film 540757)

### Indian Wars (1798-1914)

Soldiers who served at military posts can be located by searching *Registers of Enlistments in the United States Army, 1798-1914*. These enlistment registers are available at the Family History Library (beginning with FHL film 350307). These include data on the soldier's name, physical description, age, occupation, and birthplace.

Two indexes are available for pension records: Old War Pension Index (1815-1926) and Index to Indian Wars (1892-1926). Both of these indexes are available at the Family History Library and at the National Archives. These indexes are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under UNITED STATES - MILITARY RECORDS.

A history of military forts is Ray Brandes, *Frontier Military Posts of Arizona* (Globe, Ariz.: Dale S. King, 1960; FHL book 979.1 M2b). There is a map of army installations, 1849-1886, on FHL fiche 6017659.

### World War I (1917-1918)

World War I draft registration cards for men age 18 to 45 may list address, birth date, birthplace, race, nationality, citizenship, and next of kin. Not all registrants served in the war. For registration cards for Arizona, see:

United States. Selective Service System. *Arizona, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. National Archives Microfilm Publications, M1509. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987-1988. (On FHL films beginning with 1473300.)

To find an individual's draft card, it helps to know his name and residence at the time of registration. The cards are arranged alphabetically by county, within the county by draft board, and then alphabetically by surname within each draft board. Most counties had only one board; large cities had several.

### Additional Military Records

Additional military records are at the Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records.

## NATIVE RACES

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There are at least 15 Indian tribes on 17 reservations in the state. In addition to the Navajo—the largest tribe—important groups are the Mohave, Apache, Hopi, Paiute, Papago, Pima, Yuma, Yavapai, Hualapai, and Havasupai. Histories of Arizona Indians are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under ARIZONA - MINORITIES, as well as under ARIZONA - NATIVE RACES. Other records of American Indians are listed in the Subject Search of the Family History Library Catalog under the names of the tribes.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of Bureau of Indian Affairs records, such as pre-1940 census, school, and vital records, for a few agencies, including the Fort Apache, Pima, and Yuma. The original documents are at the National Archives—Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)

## NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

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Persons living in the territory in 1848 and those residing in the area of the Gadsden Purchase were automatically granted U.S. citizenship. Naturalization records for later immigrants were filed in the district courts. They were recorded in the U.S. district court from September 1906 until 1912 when Arizona became a state. Since then, naturalization records have been filed in the superior courts, except for Maricopa County in which the U.S. district court has had jurisdiction since 1919.

Declarations, petitions, certificates, and other early records from about 1864 to 1912 are located at the National Archives—Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel) and the Department of Libraries, Archives and



Public Records. The Family History Library has copies of many of these Arizona naturalization records on microfilm for 1864-1955.

For records after September 1906, contact the National Archives—Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel), the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the U.S. district court.

## NEWSPAPERS

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The Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records has copies of newspapers dating from 1860. The Arizona State University Library, University of Arizona Library, and large public libraries also have good collections of Arizona newspapers. The Family History Library has not acquired copies of the papers. A guide to locating early newspapers from the territorial era is Estelle Lutrell, *Newspapers and Periodicals of Arizona, 1859-1911* (Tucson: University of Arizona, 1950; FHL book 979.1 B2L).

## PERIODICALS

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A genealogical periodical helpful for Arizona research is *Copper State Journal* (formerly: *Southern Arizona Genealogical Society Journal*), 1965– (Published by the Arizona State Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 42075, Tucson, AZ 85733-2075; FHL book 979.1 D25s).

## PROBATE RECORDS

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Probate records of Arizona were kept by the probate courts of New Mexico during the territorial period, 1850 to 1864. Files for the disposition of estates were then maintained by Arizona county probate courts until 1912, and since then have been handled by the superior courts. Probate clerks have kept records of guardianship from 1871, adoptions from 1873, school records from 1871 to 1899, marriage records from 1889 to 1912, and records of the care of Indian children.

Probate records, such as wills, claims, administrations, case files, and calendars are in the custody of the clerk of the superior court in each county courthouse. The Family History Library has acquired copies of some of these documents.

## VITAL RECORDS

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### Birth and Death Records

Statewide registration of vital statistics began in 1909 and was generally complied with by 1926. To obtain copies of the records write to the state office at:

Vital Records Section  
Arizona Department of Health Services  
P.O. Box 3887  
Phoenix, AZ 85030  
Telephone: 602-255-3260

The current fees for obtaining copies of the state's records are listed in *Where to Write for Vital Records: Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces* (Hyattsville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1993; FHL book 973 V24wv). Copies of this booklet are at the Family History Library and many Family History Centers. Or you can write to the Arizona Department of Health Services (above) for current information.

Some earlier records for 1887 to 1909 consist of births and deaths recorded by the individual counties where the events occurred. The counties that participated sent copies to the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the records are available at both places. The Family History Library has copies of some of these birth and death records.

### Marriage Records

There is no statewide registration of marriages. An 1864 territorial law required county recorders to keep marriage and divorce records. From 1891 to 1912, clerks of probate courts issued marriage licenses. Marriage records are presently kept by the superior court of the county in which the event occurred. The Family History Library has marriage records on microfilm for some counties.

### Divorce Records

The earliest divorce records were granted by the territorial legislature and are found in the published *Territorial Statutes*. Later divorce proceedings were kept by the district court of each county until 1912, when the superior court was given this jurisdiction. The Family History Library does not have copies of these records.

### Guide to Vital Records

To learn more about vital records in Arizona see *Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Arizona* (Phoenix: Arizona Historical Records Survey, 1941; FHL book 979.1 A1 no. 5; film 908046 item 3).

## VOTING RECORDS

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The county recorders' offices have voting registers kept since the 1870s. These are sometimes called "Great Registers" and include residence, naturalization, and place of origin. The Family History Library has copies from some counties, such as 41 microfilms from Maricopa County from 1876 to 1932.

## FOR FURTHER READING

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More detailed information about research and records of Arizona can be found in:

Beers, Henry Putney. *Spanish and Mexican Records of the American Southwest: A Bibliographical Guide to Archive and Manuscript Sources*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1979. (FHL book 973 A3bh.)

Spiros, Joyce V. Hawley. *Genealogical Guide to Arizona and Nevada*. Gallup, N.M.: Verlene Publishing, 1983. (FHL book 979 D23s; fiche 6049613.)

Eichholz, Alice, ed. *Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1992. (FHL book 973 D27rb 1992; computer number 594021.) Contains bibliographies and background information on history and ethnic groups. Also contains maps and tables showing when each county was created.

## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

Publications Coordination  
Family History Library  
35 N. West Temple Street  
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400  
USA

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

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Second edition July 1997. English approval: 7/97

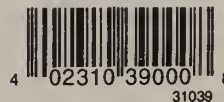
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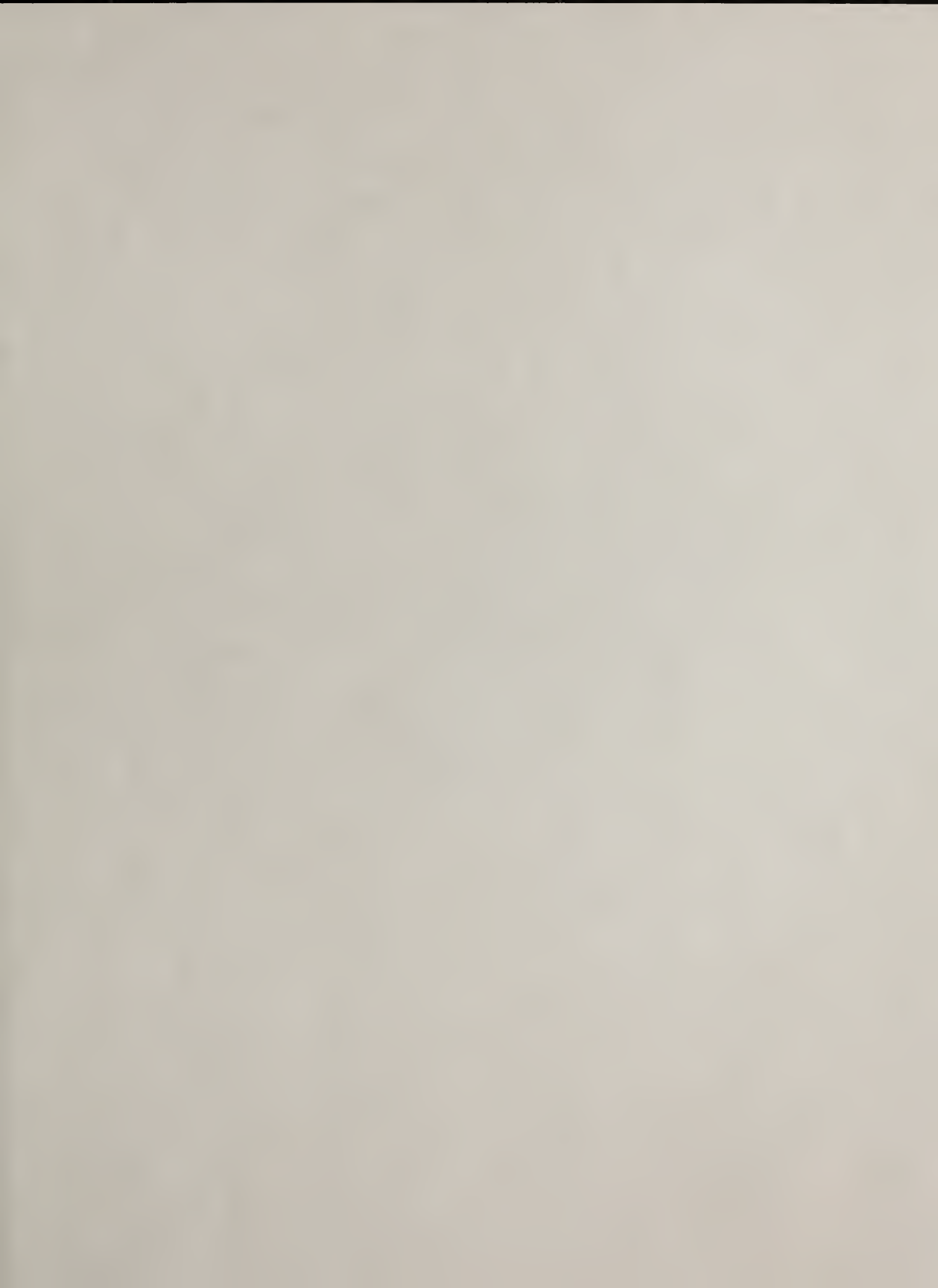
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